





THE next charge with which I have to encounter from the pen of Mr. Bodley, the *sapient and worthy tool of the Spanish associates*, is couched in these terms, "Can he have forgotten how he deceived his country while a Senator of the United States, by voting for the ratification of the British Treaty? (But no doubt he had powerful reasons for it.) what did he receive for his vote?" And thus by the magical art of interrogation, am I arraigned by Mr. Bodley; and in my turn, I might take up the criminal code, and ask Mr. Bodley if he has forgotten when he stole his friends horse? Or can he have forgotten when he broke his neighbors house, with the felonious intent of taking his money? Has he not privately murdered his servant? Has he not borne false witness against his adversary? Has he not in the shape of *fee bills* robbed many, a poor man of his hard earned pittance? And if we could suppose Mr. Bodley innocent, what answer could he have? Would he reply in the negative? And so do I to the question of Mr. Bodley last stated. And when Mr. Bodley proves to me that he is not guilty of the crimes implied in the foregoing interrogatives, I shall deem him an object worthy of a more particular reply.

To the public however, I shall take this occasion to say a few things on the subject of ratifying the British Treaty. In 1793 and 4, there is much reason to believe that the *Spanish associates* and the *fascious demagogue* law the affairs of the United States approaching the crisis which they desired. Spain would not yield the navigation of the Mississippi, and they saw the United States upon the eve of war with England, and the half of Europe. This was to them the proper time to inflame the public mind, and to alienate the citizens from the government—accordingly the people were plied with seditious speeches, and violent resolutions against the general government—the appointment of Mr. Jay, as Envoy to England, was condemned—resolutions were offered to the people, in which more was demanded than was reasonably attainable; and in case of failure to get all that was asked, the negotiation was to be terminated both with Britain and Spain. The expected effect of these measures were strongly calculated on by the *Spanish associates*—they were exactly calculated to prevent what they ostensibly demanded—because they were calculated to shew to England, and to Spain, that the people were at variance with the government, and under the influence of men who were unreasonable in their demands, and ready to push things to extremity. The history of Kentucky in the year 1794-5, if ever faithfully written, will shew that those who had the popular favour at that time did not expect or desire a treaty with England—while they foresaw that war would be the certain consequence of not making a treaty. At that time, 1794-5, Gen. Wayne's army was in the North-West Territory—the British held the posts in the vicinity, which gave protection to the Indians, and the General could not advance without hostility, nor retreat without disgrace. In this state of things, thus briefly sketched, *was heard the outcry about the navigation of the Mississippi*—Spain would not agree that the citizens of the United States should have it—Spain had not forgot the intrigue of 1788, and had the United States have gone to war, Spain would not have treated for the navigation of that river.

This must have been foreseen by men of less sagacity than the *Spanish associates*. It is believed that nothing but a war with England was wanting at that time to have produced an attempt at disunion—a second proposition for a declaration of "Independence." I hold it impossible to account to the satisfaction of any rational mind, for the violence which was attempted against the general government, by certain men in this country, upon any other principle. For if it had been intended to urge the United States into a war with Spain, in order to force the navigation, then a treaty with England was of all things the most necessary; but we find an absolute repugnance to this measure—then a war with England would have engaged the whole energy and resources of the United

States, of course confirmed Spain in her refusal to grant to the United States the navigation of the Mississippi, and this would have remained the subject upon which to multiply and exaggerate declamation, and upon which (with what success it is difficult to say, because the circumstances cannot be exactly known) the people of Kentucky, and the western country, would have been urged to a declaration of Independence of the Union—and what next? Why a treaty with Spain. That such treaty, to give us the navigation of the Mississippi, must have placed us subordinate to Spain, is an unavoidable consequence, of what Mr. Brown states in his letter to Col. Muter, where he says that so long as we remain a part of the United States, we cannot have the navigation of the Mississippi, by reason of treaties which Spain has with other European powers. But what might not the people have been urged to, under the influence of certain popular characters of that day? Let the meetings of Lexington, &c. speak.

A treaty with England was therefore indispensable to prevent war—it was equally important to enable the United States to obtain a treaty of navigation and limits from Spain, and so soon as the British treaty was signed at London, Mr. Pinkney was sent to Spain, with a copy of that treaty, and with great difficulty he then effected a treaty with Spain, and which, it is believed, without the British treaty, could not have been effected. These treaties were afterwards ratified by the government of the United States—and thus were the designs of the *Spanish associates* once more defeated. But against the *British treaty*, as the operative cause of this second defeat, all their spleen and malice have been directed, excepting always that portion, which has been poured through their "phials of wrath," such as Mr. Bodley for example, on those who voted for the ratification.

Some how or other, and there really seems to be a fatality in it, I was again from this country, an humble instrument of their defeat, for I voted in favour of the ratification of the *British treaty*—indeed, nineteen other Senators of the United States, voted for its ratification, and it was ratified by the VENERABLE WASHINGTON. But if there had been one *Spanish associate* in the Senate, it might have been predicted, that he would have voted against the ratification. Yes, it is said, or insinuated, that I deceived my country in voting for the ratification of the *British treaty*. Were this true, it would prove inconceivably, that a treaty was not desired, and that any treaty was to have been rejected by the people of this country—for it is a fact, that the contents of the treaty were not promulgated to the country before I voted for its ratification, and consequently the objection was to the ratification of any treaty with England. Now this is just what I have said of the *Spanish associates*, but which I must deny to be true in relation to the *great body of the people*. For although they may be imposed on, blinded to their true interest, and misled even into violence; yet they desired their own interest, and were in general in favor of peace.

With one correction therefore in the question of Mr. Bodley, he may turn his interrogatory into an affirmative, and I shall not contradict him. Strike out "*his country*," and insert "*the Spanish associates*" in the place, and then it would read "Can he have forgotten how he deceived *the Spanish associates*?" while a Senator of the United States, by voting for the ratification of the *British treaty*? With this correction of the text, I shall leave the subject for the commentary of Mr. Bodley, who will undoubtedly astonish the world by the extent of his research, and the accuracy of his knowledge in treaties, both ancient and modern, from whence to prove that the British would have made a more favorable treaty if this had been rejected; and that Spain, tired out in waiting for the expected explosion on the part of the *associates*, was fain to enter into a treaty with the United States for the navigation of the Mississippi—the *intrigue with Gardoque* and the letter of Mr. Brown notwithstanding.

But the British treaty has had its effect, and all but the first ten articles have expired, and who is injured? And what is more, the United States are soliciting another, and there is much reason to apprehend without effect. If however,

Mr. Bodley is inclined, and certainly none will doubt his capacity, I would recommend it to him to compare the *British treaty*, so much the subject of execration, with the *French treaty* last made, (I do not mean the Convention for Louisiana) and which went down so pleasantly, and to shew us the superiority of the latter over the former. But I must progress—and next it is asked, "Was he not afterwards led to the river in Frankfort to be ducked?" What was the experience he gave in? Was he not fished out of town with the rogues march beating after him? Was he not burnt in effigy? All this time have I been endeavoring to keep up Mr. Bodley, as a personage worthy, at least, of public contempt; but here I apprehend he must sink below it, as he does beneath that of mine.

That a man who has been permitted to keep the company of gentlemen, that a person who holds a public appointment, that one who talks of treaties, laws and politics, that even a creature who is entrusted by the *Spanish associates* with the rights of attack, and of course, with those of defence, should descend to these topics, for rendering himself offensive to an adversary, betrays equally the meanness of his mind, and the poverty of his invention. He reminds me of a Buffoon, who had undertaken to put a company out of a room by his presence, and to effect it, went and wallowed himself under the necessary.—Such is Mr. Bodley.

Why, if I am to be upbraided with follies, vices, or crimes, at least let it be said, they were my own—do not attempt to lay to my charge, and to put upon me those of the *Spanish associates*, of their *minors*, or of the *poor ignorant beings*, who were collected on the bank of the river by Frankfort, for the very honorable purpose of ducking the for giving an independent opinion.

Among this patriotic group, old John Byrnes, the drunken butcher, was one of the most respectable—the two ring leaders, to Mr. Bodley justice, have by their follies and vices sunk themselves rather below his standard—I mean Baker Ewing and Hayden Edwards—they, I am informed, have fled the country. The rest, I shall leave to inscribe their own names on the column of fame, where I hope they will reserve a place for Mr. Bodley, and where if he pleases, he may take with him the torch with which he lighted the effigy, of which he informs me for the first time.

There is, however, one act of justice which I owe to those deluded strangers, who had been assembled in order to do me violence; NOT ONE OF THEM, however urged, PUT THE WEIGHT OF HIS HAND ON ME; while the others, most respectable citizens of Frankfort and its vicinity, had too much magnanimity to execute the patriotic ordeal, as they had intended, upon a Senator of the United States, for doing his duty BY GIVING AN INDEPENDENT VOTE.

The experience was that of a man who feeling himself greatly outraged, knew how to sustain his firmness in the midst of a mob.

It is true stones were thrown, and they might have been to the rogues march—for such action, the tune was well chosen, and Mr. Bodley is welcome to the full credit of both.

Mr. Bodley next asks, "Does he wish to forget the charge of perjury exhibited against him by the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and their challenge for him to bring suit, and they would plead justification?"

For an answer to this question, I refer to the pamphlet addressed to those honorable judges, and republished lately in the Kentucky Gazette, where the reader will see the slander completely refuted.

But Mr. Bodley no doubt expects by reviving this stale calumny, to involve me a new with the Court of Appeals, where he knows half my property is at stake. *The Court of Appeals know that I will defend myself against all acts of injustice*, and they will respect too highly the rights of self defence, to retaliate on my property, a resentment which they may have against my person. Their honor elevated like the Gods into the calm regions of intellectual existence, will not permit themselves to be agitated by the contentions and altercations of common mortals; much less will they, to depress a political opponent, or a personal enemy, stain the bright ermin of justice, by an act which should characterize only "the freebooter."

Therefore it is, that when necessary in my own defence, I shall speak of their honors, as I would of other men. In all other cases I shall not be found wanting to them in due respect, for no man is more sensible than I am OF THE NECESSITY OF A PURE AND RESPECTABLE COURT OF APPEALS.

Mr. Bodley suggests, "He ought not to forget some of his late speculations." This is an admonition, which to me, has no meaning—about such things I do not trouble myself. But if Mr. Bodley can make my speculations either interesting or amusing to the public, let him do so. How he came acquainted with them, he can best explain—I am ignorant of his, great as is his fame, as I wish to remain, of all his private affairs.

And as to the residue of Mr. Bodley's first chapter of interrogations, I hold it absolutely too vulgar for attention—too low for criticism; provided nevertheless, I shall not deny to him the merit of using his utmost exertions in the underband service of the *SPANISH ASSOCIATES*.

H. MARSHALL.

September 30th, 1806.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

## NO. I.

MR. BRADFORD,

I HAVE observed in one of your late numbers a piece under the signature of Franklin, reflecting on the memory of my deceased father, and should have noticed that production at an earlier day, but that avocations which could not be postponed intervened to prevent it.

It must be a source of regret to every person who regards the preservation of reputation, that on certain occasions the rage of party overlaps reason, or propriety, and in its mad career outrages each feeling which is delicate or tender. Yet a spirit of party is not at all times unserviceable; it keeps those in office circumspect; it sometimes sheds a ray on subjects before enveloped in doubt, and often leads the public to a knowledge of its true interest, but it is much to be regretted that these benefits are too often counterbalanced, by their kindred evils; slander usurps the province of investigation, and malice assumes the name of free enquiry.

To confine the effects of party spirit to its proper sphere, to check the intrusion of defamation, and at once to discern and to punish the attacks which are directed by malice, is at no time an easy task—the public sentiment is the only competent tribunal, before which the assailant can be arraigned, and very frequently a long tissue of dark allusions, and obscure hints, (taken individually unworthy of notice, but taken collectively, forming a phalanx extremely difficult to penetrate), has prepossessed the public mind, and more labor is necessary to dissipate the illusion, than the native intricacy of the charge would seem to require. More exertion is necessary to unprejudice the judge, than to convince him when unprejudiced; and men whose conduct can best bear a scrutiny, are most subject to misrepresentations, and to calumny. Feeling a conviction of the rectitude of their actions, they spurn at the little attack as unworthy of notice, till like the snow-ball, it assumes a gigantic figure in its course, and by gradual and imperceptible accretion, it becomes alarming to him who at first despised it. Such is the situation of my father, and silence with regard to the charges against his fame contained in Franklin, would be treason against his memory.

The accuser derives no protection from the unworthiness of the character who sets the charge afloat, it is concealed from the public eye by the assumption of an imposing signature, and it is frequently found, that the name of a patriot is pilfered, when the name of a culprit would be more appropriate, and descriptive of the real accuser. Who could suppose that John Coburn would dare to filch the name of "Franklin," when he is no more like Franklin than I to Hercules? Who could suppose that John Coburn would presume, under the mantle of that venerable patriot's name, to wreak his vengeance on those who have incurred his resentment, and scatter his slanders with indiscriminate fury, on many whose persons even, he does not know? How could he dare to profane that venerable name, by disturbing the repose of the grave, and refining on malicious cruelty, with sacrilegious hand, harrow up the remains of the dead?

Yet has John Coburn done so, and the object of this paper, is to investigate the charges exhibited by the abortion of Franklin, against my father. If the charges are found correct and criminal, let not even the sanctity of the tomb protect his memory! But if they are false, or where true, are laudible, then I trust John Coburns own sentence will be pronounced against him. "Depart ye viper to merited contempt, and let a guilty conscience gnaw your immortal soul, until you repent."

But in the following remarks, I do not in any way purpose to embark in the contests which now convulse our country; duty to a departed parent, whose fame has been assailed by the poisoned shafts of this man, alone impels this publication, and I should have been happy if John Coburn had permitted me to enjoy my former tranquil obscurity.

The first charge of John Coburn is, that my father was the grand depository of information; that he communed with Col. Connelly, and instilled his precious discoveries and secrets into the ear of the executive of the United States.

But that I see it, I should scarcely believe this fact would be urged as a stigma on my father.—It is true Col. Connelly did call at Buck Pond; it is also true he made overtures, tending to the separation of Kentucky from the United

States, and used many arguments to induce my father to think the measure, and the possession of the Mississippi through British influence, would redound to the advantage of the District; it is equally true that these overtures were repelled, and that my father immediately communicated with General Washington on the subject; and it is also true, that the copy of this communication, and General Washington's answer, are not so far from Frankfort as the city of Richmond, and if any of the papers on this subject are in the hands of the Chief Justice, he acquired them with the other papers of General Washington, and for purposes too generally known to need a remark. These papers were never kept secret, they were shewn to many, but as the interest excited by them had been left, they were deposited with other old letters, & perhaps would never again have been noticed, but for the publications which have called them into view. They shall now be given to the world, and except these letters which will be extorted from me by Franklin, the editors of the Western World never did derive any information from me, (for I possessed none) or from my father's bureau, or as I believe from any member of my family; yet the above declaration is not to be understood as extending to occasional remarks published in that paper, for I believe several of the pieces have flowed from the pen of some of my family, who are willing to avow them.

The extent of Coburn's charge against the deceased is, that he communicated the insidious proposals of Col. Connelly to the Executive. And this is urged by the eulogist of General Wilkinson and Mr. Brown, (who it is said pursued a different conduct.) It is remarkable that Coburn, in his zeal to prove the gentlemen calumniated, (and I with they may be so) has urged on my father as a fault, the very opposite of the conduct; from the charge of which he defends these gentlemen. If it is true that these gentlemen privately intrigued for the dismemberment of the Union, and against which charge Coburn so vehemently defends them, it is worthy of remark, that when my father pursued a conduct precisely the opposite, that conduct should meet the disapprobation of Coburn, and that what would have been a virtue in them, is deemed a vice in my father. But without expressing an opinion on their conduct, I will proceed to examine the charge under consideration.

My father had, for a very large proportion of the revolutionary war, been an officer under the banners of General Washington, and if I should not be chargeable with vanity, I would say he had been an active and an useful officer of his rank; he had at least acquired the respect of his brother veterans, and the affection of the commander in chief, as could be established by various letters, received after the close of our struggle.

He had imbibed a full portion of the dislike to monarchies; and particularly to the British, incident to the time, and a strong attachment to a well organized republic.—His fondest hopes were realized by the adoption of the present constitution, and he was among the first to pledge his faith for the support of that government, and when his friend was declined to the administration, his feelings ceased to be mere attachments, they were enthusiastic.

In the midst of scissions like these, the best and most virtuous of the human soul, the project of dismemberment rose like a cloud, to blot the felicities of his declining day. He opposed this project, and aided by a majority of the citizens of Kentucky, he opposed it with success. While the irritation of that contest was still fresh on his mind, and he lacerations of opposition were scarcely healed, Col. Connelly called and opened to his view new scenes of turbulence and disgust.

How far the arts of col. Connelly might influence the discontented and inflammatory spirits then in Kentucky, it was not for my father to decide; but levoted to the independence of America in all its parts, and abhorring the idea of again becoming subject to a domination, in opposition to which he had wasted the mellow autumn of his years, he informed the head of the government he adored, of the machinations of his foes—not as John Coburn says, to abate the Presidential ear, by inspiring unworthy suspicions of any man—not as a smiling pick-thank, or a base news monger, but as a man whose long services had entitled his representations to respect, and whose personal intimacy commanded the executive confidence.

Such were the motives which influenced the communication on the subject of col. Connelly, and for the correctness, I appeal to the voice of my country.

Without impeaching the conduct of others, or drawing a parallel of any kind—without recalling the public mind to the conduct for which others are now under censure, or making a comparison between the open and at all times avowed disclosure of overtures, calculated for the ruin of America, and the secret and clandestine intrigues, which, if they ever existed, I hope have been long abandoned. I avow myself proud of the conduct of my father, and feel a conscious glow of rectitude pervade my bosom at the retrospection.

The accuser next says, that the Western World was set on foot by our family, and the means of attack settled in dread conclave. A charge of this kind can only be answered by a positive denial. Where the Editors of that paper procured their intelligence, I know not, nor where the facts were of such notoriety, can it be a matter of much question, at least they did not procure their information from my father, and I do not at present mean to



remark on any of the various false and bitter assertions of the author, except those which touch on the deceased.

This man then says that the detection of the conspiracy was in the power of my father for many years; yet he has been silent, and permitted us to trust our dearest rights to conspirators, without pretending to develop the transaction—whence he infers that there was no improper combination, or that my father has been criminally silent.

In this the Judge has pursued his usual course—he first presumes his data, and without looking for proof, he hops into a decision with puerile facility; whether the fact is as he presumes, never delays his judgement a moment, and whether his position is correct, is ever a point beneath his consideration. If he can be indulged in tacking together a few tart words, or in coupling a few sentences with decent harmony, the application of the one, or the truth of the other, are forever below his consideration. Grafted with his own bulky importance, he flatters off confident of his own infallibility, and vexed to the life if any man doubts it—the tribulations of the poor soul on this point, are enough to engage the compassion of an enemy—few are disposed to concede to him the attribute of judgement, not a day passes but his opinions are grossly impeached, and scarce a term but he is obliged to record his follies. I have from a pity at his suffering vanity, handed privately in a judgment of the Court of Appeals, and permitted his mistakes (to call them no worse) to pass silently by, when perhaps his good would have been better consulted by a public disclosure; but I find forbearance is not a virtue in his view, and he who submits to oppression, must expect an insult as the reward of his patience; yet if the exposure of the weakness of our Judge was the purpose of this letter, I should have remained in the calm quiescence of my former life—content with observing that he who by courtesy is honorable, is not always honored, and he who by law is a Judge, is not always a Judge of law. But to return from this digression.

John Coburn says that my father kept the evidence of the projects of certain gentlemen a secret, and permitted Kentucky to entrust her choicest rights to their care—this is evidently not true, for it is notorious to many that my father opposed the project of separating from the Union, in the Convention of 1788, and that opposition was ably aided by Judge Allen, Col. Muter, Col. Crockett and many others, both in and out of the house, and on all occasions spoke freely of the mischiefs which would flow from an abandonment of the Union, and even a commercial treaty (if gentlemen will have it no more) with Spain, unless procured under the auspices of the general government, so far from being silent, his exertions on this occasion largely contributed to that animosity, which General Wilkinson has never ceased to bear towards him. But I do not mean to state that my father had at any time proofs of the Conspiracy, with which certain gentlemen are charged—he at no time declared he had proofs; but he inferred, imprudent, not to say ruinous consequences from the letter of Mr. Brown, shown to him by Col. Muter, and which has since been published, from the letter of the same gentleman which had been read in Convention, from the remonstrance of Gen. Wilkinson, and from the communications of Mr. Brown to the Convention regarding the promises of the Spanish Court, and these inferences of the dangerous tendency of the politics of certain persons were greatly strengthened by the overtures of Col. Connelly. He never did possess the secrets of the party, or they would long since have acquired publicity—he never knew the extent of their schemes, but he did infer great hostility to the tranquility of America, and the independence of Kentucky, from such parts of the project as met the public eye, and he did exert himself in their frustration, as far as his advanced years would permit him. The evidence which influenced his opinions and his conduct, is partly before the public, and whether his inferences therefrom were just or otherwise, is not for me to decide, and those evidences were not procured from his bureau but from sources to me totally unknown, except as they are detailed in the public prints.

That the subject was seldom stirred by my father after the year 1790 is true—the Federal government had then been placed in complete operation, it was not as in 1788, in its feeble infancy, and of doubtful existence, it was in 1790 equal to its own protection; the public mind in the Eastern States had settled into something like a calm, and such men as Shays had ceased to alarm; every reason induced a belief, that if mischievous plans had been formed by men to the west of the Alleghany, they were relinquished, and with their abandonment the opposition of my father ceased, and indeed if he had supposed they still existed, his advanced age disqualified him from active opposition. This then is the answer to the charge of John Coburn—my father never did possess farther proofs of what is termed a Conspiracy, than that which is now before the public, except the declarations of Mr. Brown, in Convention, and the communications from Col. Connelly, he as well as many others, inferred danger from the policy of the party, and he was active in opposition—he did inform General Washington of the machinations of Col. Connelly, and only ceased

to exert himself when he supposed the schemes were abandoned. In 1794, again some symptoms of discontent appeared, but he was then too infirm to act with effect.

If this merits the insult which John Coburn has deemed proper to call on his name, in public opinion my father deserves the bitter taunts and obloquy which Coburn has heaped on his memory, if by the public sentiment, he should tamely have submitted his neck to the Spanish or the British yoke, & concealed from the government the intrigues of domestic or foreign foes—then let John Coburn stand acquitted of calumny—but even then all men must unite in detesting his unfeeling cruelty, who can defend to wound his foe through a departed shade, and his benefactor, who, to avenge himself on one, ungenerously consigns to a promiscuous havoc, the reputations of an extensive family.

In another letter I shall notice the residue of this man's charges.

Your most obedient,  
A. K. MARSHALL.  
7th October, 1806.

**STRAYED OR STOLEN,**  
FROM the farm of the subscriber, on Monday the 29th of September last a **SORREL HORSE,** nearly fifteen hands high, about 9 years old, has a snip, some saddle marks, and a small lump on one of his thighs, no brands recollected. Any person delivering said horse to the subscriber, shall be rewarded.  
**GEO. TEGARDEN.**  
October 15, 1806.

**NOTICE.**  
IS hereby given, to all the legatees of Moses Hall Sen. deceased, who have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, to attend on the first Saturday in November next, to receive their respective legacies, at the house of William Hall, in Bourbon county. All those indebted to said estate are requested to come forward on that day & settle their respective balances, as no longer indulgence will be given, and all those who have any claims against said estate, to come forward and receive their respective demands.

William Milligan, } Ex'ors.  
Aaron Hall, }

**TO SPORTSMEN.**

**WILL** be sold in Lexington, (State of Kentucky,) on the 25th of November next, from twenty to twenty-five high bred

**Brood Mares, Colts and Fillies;**  
After which the fine English stallion **SPECULATOR,**

By Dragon, and one half of the celebrated horse

**STIRLING,**  
(now in the possession of Mr. Wm. T. Banton.) A reasonable credit will be allowed on the greater part of the above property, by giving bond with approved securities. The terms to be made known fully on the day of sale, by

John Hoopes, Ex'or.  
of  
John Hoopes, Decd.  
Bowling Green. Va. Sept. 21, 1806.

**ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.**

**RAN AWAY** from the subscriber, living in Scott county, three miles from Georgetown, on the 13th of October, a negro man named

**PHILL,**  
about thirty years old, stout made, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a scar on his left little finger which is cut rather length ways, a scar over one of his eyes, and a scar on his left cheek which may be seen if closely examined. He will probably make for the state of Ohio. I will give the above reward if taken in the state, and brought home to me; if taken out of the state, I will pay in addition, all reasonable charges.  
**WM. SUTTON.**  
October 15, 1806.

**FOUND,**  
On Saturday last, on the road from Lexington to the Republican meeting house, A Red Bandanna Handkerchief, containing two pieces of muslin and several other articles; which the owner can have by applying at this office, and paying the expense of advertising.  
October 14.

**BAST & YOUNG,**  
**COPPER & TIN SMITHS,**

Respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from Baltimore, an elegant assortment of Copper and Tin, &c. They still continue at Danville, and at Shelbyville, as heretofore—making all sizes of stills and boilers, hatters' and wash kettles, tea, stew and glue kettles, sauce pans, rum pumps and cranes, &c. Also, all sorts of tin ware, by wholesale or retail, very low for cash.

N. B. The subscribers inform the public, that they have also, commenced the Brass Founding business, opposite Mr. Logan's Currying shop, Main-street Lexington, under the firm of **ALTE, & Co.** They intend making and having on hand, a constant supply of fashionable And-Irons and Candle-Sticks, Rivets and Still-Cocks, &c. Copper-smiths in the western country may be supplied with the above articles on better terms than they can import them. Old brass and copper will be taken in exchange—Cash given for pewter, brass and copper.  
August 14, 1806.

**I WANT TO PURCHASE**  
Fifty barrels of **GOOD WHISKEY,** and pay for them in Boots & Shoes, with some cash.  
**H. CRAWFORD.**  
Boot & Shoe maker Main-Street, Lexington.

**Blank Deeds**  
**FOR SALE HERE.**



"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

**LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 16.**

**WE** understand the celebrated imported Horse **DRAGON,** is on his way to this place.

ON the 8th inst. a Mr. M'Neil of Natchez, and a Negro man in passing the Falls of the Ohio, were thrown off the boat and both drowned.

**COMMUNICATION.**  
A correspondent is authorized to contradict the report, that Col. Burr is concerned in the building of either gun boats or a schooner at Marietta; as such report is entirely void of any foundation in fact.

**St. Louis, 23d Sept. 1806.**  
**Dear Brother.**

We arrived at this place at 12 o'clock to-day, from the Pacific Ocean, where we remained during last winter, near the entrance of the Columbia river. This station we left on the 27th of March last, and should have reached St. Louis early in August, had we not been detained by the snow which barred our passage across the Rocky Mountains, until the 24th of June. In returning through those mountains we divided ourselves into several parties, diverging from the route, by which we went out, in order the more effectually to explore the country, and discover the most practicable route which does exist across the continent by the way of the Missouri and Columbia rivers: In this we were completely successful, and have therefore no hesitation in declaring, that such as nature has permitted, we have discovered the best route which does exist across the continent of North America in that direction. Such is that by way of the Missouri to the foot of the rapids below the great falls of that river, a distance of 2775 miles, thence by land passing by the Rocky Mountains to a navigable part of the Kookkooke, 340; and with the Kookkooke 78 miles. Lewis's river 154 miles, and the Columbia 413 miles to the Pacific Ocean, making the total distance from the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi, to the discharge of the Columbia into the Pacific Ocean 3555 miles. The navigation of the Missouri may be deemed good—its difficulties arise from its falling bank, timber embedded in the mud of its channel, its sand-bars and steady rapidity of its current, all which may be overcome with a great degree of certainty, by using the necessary precautions. The passage by land of 340 miles from the falls of the Missouri to the Kookkooke, is the most formidable part of the tract proposed across the continent. Of this distance, 200 miles is along a good road, and 140 miles over tremendous mountains, which for 60 miles are covered with eternal snows. A passage over these mountains is however, practicable from the latter part of June to the last of September; and the cheap rate at which horses are to be obtained from the Indians of the Rocky mountains, and West of them, reduce the expense of transportation over this portage to a mere trifle. The navigation of the Kookkooke, Lewis's river, and the Columbia is safe and good, from the first of April to the middle of August, by making three portages on the latter river. The first of which, in descending is 1200 paces at the falls of Columbia 261 miles up that river, the second of two miles at the long narrows 6 miles below the falls, and a third, also of 2 miles at the great rapids 65 miles still lower down. The tide flows up the Columbia 183 miles, and within 7 miles of the great rapids. Large floops may ascend as high as tide water, and vessels of 300 tons burthen, reach the entrance of the Multnomach river, a large Southern branch of the Columbia, which takes its rise on the confines New-Mexico, with the Callorado and Apotie's rivers, discharging itself into the Columbia 125 miles from its entrance into the Pacific ocean. I consider this tract across the continent of immense advantage to the fur trade, as all the furs collected in nine tenths of the most valuable fur country in America, may be conveyed to the mouth of the Columbia, and shipped from thence to the East Indies, by the first of August in each year; and will of course reach Canton earlier than the furs which are annually exported from Montreal arrive in Great Britain.

In our outward bound voyage, we ascended to the foot of the rapids below the great falls of the Missouri, where we arrived on the 14th of June 1805. Not having met with any of the natives of the Rocky Mountains, we were of course, ignorant of the passes by land, which existed, through those mountains to the Columbia river; and had we even known the route, we were destitute of horses, which would have been indispensibly necessary to enable us to transport the requisite quantity of ammunition and other stores to ensure the remaining part of our voyage down the Columbia; we therefore, determined to navigate the Missouri, as far as it was practicable, or unless we met with some of the natives from whom

we could obtain horses and information of the country. Accordingly we undertook a most laborious portage at the falls of the Missouri, of 18 miles, which we effected with our canoes and baggage by the 3d of July. From hence ascending the Missouri, we penetrated the Rocky Mountain at the distance of 71 miles above the upper part of the portage, and penetrated as far as the 3 forks of that river, a distance of 180 miles further: Here the Missouri divides into three nearly equal branches at the same point. The two largest branches are so nearly of the same dignity, that we did not conceive that either of them, could with propriety retain the name of the Missouri; and therefore called these streams Jefferson's, Madison's and Gallatin's rivers. The confluence of those rivers, is 2848 miles from the mouth of the Missouri, by the meanders of that river. We arrived at the three forks of the Missouri the 27th of July. Not having yet been so fortunate as to meet with the natives, although I had previously made several exertions for that purpose, we were compelled still to continue our rout by water.

The most northerly of the three forks, that to which we had given the name of Jefferson's river, was deemed the most proper for our purpose, and we accordingly ascended it 248 miles, to the upper forks, and its extreme navigable point; making the total distance to which we had navigated the waters of the Missouri 3096 miles, of which 429 lay within the Rocky mountains. On the morning of the 17th of August, 1805, I arrived at the forks of Jefferson's river where I met captain Lewis, who had previously penetrated with a party of three men, to the waters of the Columbia, discovered a band of the Shoshone nation, and had found means to induce 33 of their chiefs and warriors to accompany him to that place. From these people we learned that the river on which they resided was not navigable, and that a passage through the mountains in that direction was impracticable; being unwilling to confide in this unfavourable account of the natives, it was concerted between captain Lewis and myself, that one of us should go forward immediately with a small party, and explore the river; while the other in the interim would lay up the canoes at that place, and engage the natives with their horses to assist in transporting our stores and baggage to their camp. Accordingly I set out the next day, passed the dividing mountains between the waters of the Missouri & Columbia, and descended the river which I since call the East fork of Lewis's river, about 70 miles.

Finding that the Indians' account of the country in the direction of this river was correct, I returned and joined captain Lewis on the 29th of August at the Shoshone camp, excessively fatigued as you may suppose; having passed mountains almost inaccessible, and compelled to subsist on berries during the greater part of my rout. We now purchased 27 horses of these Indians, and hired a guide, who assured us that he could in fifteen days take us to a large river in an open country west of those mountains, by a route far distant to the north of the river on which they lived, and that by which the natives west of the mountains, visit the plains of the Missouri, for the purpose of hunting the buffalo. Every preparation being made we set forward with our guide on the 31st August, through those tremendous mountains, in which we continued until the 23d of September, before we reached the lower country beyond them; on our way we met with the Otelachshoot a band of the Tutchapaks, from whom we obtained an accession of seven horses and exchanged eight or ten others; this proved of infinite service to us, as we were compelled to subsist on horse beef about eight days before we reached the Kookkooke. During our passage over those mountains we suffered every thing which hunger, cold, and fatigue could impose; nor did our difficulties with respect to provision, cease on our arrival at the Kookkooke, for although the Pallotepallors a numerous nation inhabiting that country, were extremely hospitable, and for a few trifling articles furnished us with an abundance of roots and dried Salmon, the food to which they were accustomed, we found that we could not subsist on these articles, and almost all of us grew sick on eating them: we were obliged therefore to have recourse to the flesh of horses and dogs as food to supply the deficiency of our guns, which produced but little meat, as game was scarce in the vicinity of our camp on the Kookkooke, where we were compelled to remain in order to construct our perogues to descend the river. At this season the salmon are meager and form but indifferent food. While we remained here I was myself sick for several days, and my friend captain Lewis suffered a severe indisposition.

Having completed four perogues and a small canoe, we gave our horses in charge to the Pallotepallors until we returned, and on the 7th of October embarked for the Pacific ocean. We descended by the route I have already mentioned. The water of the river being low at this season, we experienced much difficulty in descending, we found it obstructed by a great number of difficult and dangerous rapids in pas-

sage of which our perogues several times filled, and the men elaped very narrowly with their lives. However this difficulty does not exist in high water, which happens within the period which I have previously mentioned. We found the natives extremely numerous, and generally friendly, though we have on several occasions owed our lives and the fate of the expedition to our number, which consisted of 31 men. On the 17th of November we reached the ocean, where various considerations induced us to spend the winter; we therefore searched for an eligible situation for that purpose, and selected a spot on the south side of a little river, called by the natives Netul, which discharges itself at a small bar on the fourth side of the Columbia, and 14 miles within point Adams. Here we constructed some log houses, and defended them with a common stockade work; this place we called Fort Clatop, after a nation of that name who were our nearest neighbours. In this country we found an abundance of elk, on which we subsisted principally during the last winter; we left Fort Clatop on the 27th of March. On our homeward bound voyage, being much better acquainted with the country we were enabled to take such precautions as in a great measure secured us from the want of provision at any time, and greatly lessened our fatigue, when compared with those to which we were compelled to submit in our outward bound journey. We have not lost a man since we left the Mandians, a circumstance which I assure you is a pleasing consideration to me. As I shall shortly be with you, and the post is now waiting, I deem it unnecessary here to attempt minutely to detail the occurrences of the last eighteen months.

I am, &c.  
Your affectionate brother,  
WM. CLARKE.

**NEW-YORK Sept. 18.**

A letter from Naples of the 7th July, inserted in one of our last French papers contains the following account.

"On the 1st July 6000 English disembarked at the gulf of St. Euphemia, in Calabria. They were attacked on the 4th by the general of devition, Regular with the Polish regiment, and the 42d of the line, who were warmly repulsed. Gen. Compere, grievously wounded, and 300 Poles, were made prisoners. The English having been joined by a reinforcement of 3000 men, and by 3 or 4000 Calabrian insurgents, committed the error of advancing into the country; and quitted the protection of their vessels. Within a league of Cusenza, they were furiously attacked by the general of division Verdier, at the head of 10,000 infantry, and 2,000 cavalry. The English were beaten, put to the route, and at the moment of writing, 1800 English prisoners have arrived at head quarters. General Verdier is in pursuit of the fugitives. On the other hand General Regnier having marched to Cotrone has given up to pillage the village de Listola. 500 Calabrian volunteers have been put to the sword."

The same paper says "A French prisoner in England writes that General Rochambeau, so long detained in this island, having requested by virtue of his capitulation, that himself and his army should be debarked in France, has obtained his return on parole. It was given by the solicitations of marshal Rochambeau his father,\* who demanded it in reciprocity for his own conduct to Lord Cornwallis, made prisoner with his army, an event which produced the peace of 1793. Lord Cornwallis, as well as all his men, received on this occasion from General Rochambeau a treatment so generous that he conceived himself obliged signally to acknowledge it to his countrymen in the journals of the time.

**LONDON, Aug. 6.**

We stated yesterday, and on the best authority, that M. D'Oubril had, in signing the preliminary treaty with France, gone beyond his instructions.

We can now add, that the terms are so ignominious and disadvantageous to Russia, that it is thought by some diplomatists the emperor Alexander will probably hesitate to ratify them.

The Lord Hobart packet, from New York and Halifax, is arrived at Falmouth.

\* Who had been, according to the English papers, guillotined ten years ago.

**BLUE DYING.**

Mrs. KEISER, takes this method of informing the public, that she has commenced the Blue Dying business, next door below Mr. Huston, the saddler, where she will dye cotton, yarn, and thread, or any kind of home made cloth, which will warrant to stand its color, as the dyes with hot dye she will dye the above articles as cheap they can be done any where in Lexington and receive produce in payment.  
February 25,





**"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."**  
VERSES,  
BY THE LATE SIR JOHN HENRY MOORE.  
Written to a lady a few months before his death.

If in thy breast, so good, so pure,  
Commission ever by'd to dwell,  
Pity the sorrows I endure;  
The cause I must not—dare not tell!

The grief that on my quiet prays,  
That rends my heart, and checks my  
tongue,  
I fear will last me all my days,  
But feel it will not last me long!

### RALEIGH, (N. C.) September 15. EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.

The following account of an extraordinary phenomenon, that appeared to a number of people in the county of Rutherford, (state of North Carolina,) was made the 7th of August, 1806, in presence of David Dickie, Esq. of the county and late aide-de-camp, Jeff. Anderson and the Rev. George Newton, of the county of Buncombe, and Miss Betsey Newton of the state of Georgia, who unanimously agreed, with the consent of the relations, that Mr. Newton should communicate it to Mr. J. Gales, Editor of the Raleigh Register and State Gazette.

Patsy Reaves, a widow woman, who lives near the Appalachian Mountain, declared, that on the 31st day of July last, about 6 o'clock P. M. her daughter Elizabeth, about eight years old, was in the cotton field, about ten poles from the dwelling house, which stands by computation, six furlongs from the Chimney Mountain, and that Elizabeth told her brother Morgan, aged eleven years, that there was a man on the mountain. Morgan was incredulous at first, but the little girl affirmed it, and said the saw him rolling rocks or picking up sticks, adding that the saw a heap of people. Morgan then went to the place where she was, and called out, said that he saw a thousand or ten thousand things flying in the air. On which, Polly, daughter of Mrs. Reaves, aged fourteen years, and a negro woman, ran to the children, and called Mrs. Reaves to see what a sight yonder was. Mrs. Reaves says, she went about eight poles towards them, and without any sensible alarm or fright, she turned towards the Chimney Mountain, and discovered a very numerous croud of beings resembling the human species; but could not discern any particular members of the human body, nor distinction of sexes; that they were of every size, from the tallest men down to the least infants; that there were more of the small than of the full grown, that they were all clad with brilliant white raiment, but could not describe any form of their raiment; that they appeared to rise off the mountain fourth of said rock, and about as high; that a considerable part of the mountain's top was visible about this shining host, that they moved in a northern direction, and collected about the top of the Chimney rock. When all but a few had reached said rock, two seemed to rise together, and behind them about two feet, a third rose. These three moved with great agility towards the croud, and had the nearest resemblance of two men of any before seen. While beholding these three her eyes were attracted by three more rising nearly from the same place, and moving swiftly in the same order and direction. After these, several others rose and went towards the rock.

During this view, which all the spectators thought lasted upwards of an hour, she sent for Mr. Robert Siercy, who did not come at first; on a second message sent about fifteen minutes after the first, Mr. Siercy came; and being now before us, he gives the following relation, to the substance of which Mrs. Reaves agrees.

Mr. Siercy said, when he was coming, he expected to see nothing extraordinary, and when come, being asked if he saw those people on the mountain, he answered, no; but on looking the second time, he said he saw more glittering white appearances of human kind than ever he had seen of men at any general review; that they were of all sizes from that of men to infants; that they moved in throngs round a large rock, not far from the Chimney rock; they were about the height of the Chimney rock and moved in a semi circular course, between him and the rock, and so paled along in a southern course between him and the mountain, to the place where Mrs. Reaves said they rose; and that two of a full size went before the general croud about the space of 20 yards; and as they respectively came to this place, they vanished out of sight, leaving a solemn and pleasing impression on the mind, accompanied with a diminution of bodily strength.

Whether the above be accountable on philosophical principles, or whether it be a prelude to the descent of the Holy City, I leave to the impartially curious to judge.

### GEORGE NEWTON.

P. S. The above subscriber has been informed, that on the same evening, and about the same time in which the above phenomenon appeared, there was seen, by a gentleman of character, who was several miles distant from the place, a bright Rain-bow, apparently near the Sun, then in the West, where there was no appearance of either clouds of rain; but a haze in the atmosphere. The public are therefore at liberty to judge, whether the phenomenon had any thing supernatural in it, or whether it was some unusual exhalation or moist vapor from the side of the mountain, which exhibited such an unusual Rain-bow.

### ROBERT HARRIS JUN. DRUGGIST.

No. 30 Market street, between Front & Second streets, Philadelphia.  
HAS received of late arrivals, a fresh supply of Drugs and Medicines—amongst which are

700 lbs. Camphor	10 hds. vials, ass'td.
2000 lbs. Peruv. bark	15 crates apoth. glass
4000 bottles fresh Castor oil	3 cases cantharides
6700 Canella Alba	150 wt. gamboge
50 doz trusses	1000 wt. rhubarb
20 cases Glauber salts	600 wt. annotta
100 lbs. opium	300 wt. white wax
2500 lbs. Gentian root	10 boxes assafetida
2000 lbs. cream Tartar	2500 wt. antimony

with every article in the Drug line. Country merchants and others, who deal in drugs, will be supplied on liberal terms at a long credit. Any orders from his friends in the Western Country will be received with gratitude and executed with punctuality and dispatch.

### J. BLEDSOE,

has fixed his residence in Lexington.  
HE will continue to practise Law in the Circuit Court, which he has heretofore attended; in the Court of Appeals and the Federal Court at Frankfort. His office is the one lately occupied by Mr. James Hughes. He means to be punctual in the discharge of his professional duties.  
Lexington, June 25, 1806.

### CLARKE CIRCUIT, July Term, 1806. Stephen Strode, Complainant, against Jacob Starns, &c. Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

On the motion of the Complainant by his counsel, and it appearing to satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Starns, is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth. On the motion of the Complainant, it is ordered, That the said Defendant do appear here on the third day of our next October Term, and answer the Complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.  
A Copy.

Teste,  
SAMUEL M. TAYLOR, cc. &c.

### GREAT BARGAINS.

The subscribers offer for sale on very low terms the following valuable

**TRACTS OF LAND, to wit—**  
ONE of 704 acres, adjoining the lands of John Meaux esq. in Mercer county, on Salt river, with about 150 acres of cleared land, under good fence and in complete repair, with an orchard of upwards of 100 bearing apple trees, a good square log house, with joint shingle roof, and other convenient buildings—also, 276 acres adjoining, with about 60 acres of cleared land, and fencing in good repair—also, 195 acres in Franklin county, on Salt river, adjoining the lands of Lewis Castleman and John Lightfoot esqrs. with a small improvement—also, 200 acres adjoining below on the river—also, 202 acres adjoining—also, 230 acres adjoining, including the mouth of Hammond's creek, with a considerable improvement—also, 161 acres adjoining the same on Fox creek—also, 160 acres adjoining above on the creek—also, 137 acres adjoining the same, on a branch of Fox creek—also, 211 3/4 acres adjoining, between Fox creek and Salt river.  
The above tracts of land are well watered, and contain several valuable mill seats. A part cash will be required from purchasers, and a reasonable credit given for the balance. For terms apply to Samuel Maccoun, Mercer county, near Delany's ferry, or to the subscribers in Lexington.

J. & D. Maccoun.  
September 9th, 1806.

### PHILADELPHIA.

**JEREMIAH NEAVE,**  
No. 31, SOUTH SECOND STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA,  
Has imported for the fall sales, and will have constantly on hand, a large and handsome assortment of

Glass, China, and Queens' Ware,  
Japaned Tea-trays, Waiters &c. &c.  
Of the newest and most fashionable patterns well worth the attention of all country store keepers connected with Philadelphia.

The above articles will be sold on the lowest terms for cash, or for approved drafts at a short date.  
9 mo. 1, 1806.

### RICHARD TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a  
**House of Entertainment,**  
in that large and commodious brick house lately occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort; where he is supplied with the best of liquors and provisions of every kind. His stable is well furnished with forage, and an attentive ostler. From the arrangements made to accommodate his visitors, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the public favour.  
Frankfort, October 24, 1805.

WILL be exposed to sale, on the 24th of this month, at the late dwelling of Maj. Jno. Crittenden deceased, a valuable stock of Horses & Cattle, the Household furniture, and sundry other, the goods and chattels, which were of the

of the said decedant. Purchasers will be required to make partial payments in hand, for the balance to give bond with approved security. The terms of sale will be made known more particularly, on the day of sale.  
GEO. M. BIBB, Adm'r.  
Lexington, 8th Oct. 1806. tds

TAKEN up by William Woods, in Madison county, on the Wilderness road, one

**BAY MARE,**  
about ten or eleven years old, fourteen hands and a half high, with a star in her forehead, in the form of a diamond, both hind feet white, no brands perceivable. Appraised to 70 dollars.  
WM. WOODS.  
October 4, 1806.

**KENTUCKY WINE.**  
A few gallons for sale. Apply at this office.

### WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

By the 20th instant, the subscriber intends having machines in complete operation in Lexington for picking, breaking and carding sheeps' wool into rolls, all which will be done at 10 cents per pound, with the addition of 2 cents for mixing wool of different colours, and 5 cents per pound for picking and breaking Hatter's wool. The burs and sticks must be extracted, and the wool sent in sheets with one pound of grease to eight of wool, and the rolls will be so packed as to carry on horse back 50 miles without injury. Country linen, feathers and wool received in payment, if delivered in hand. Wool left with Mr. John Lowry, Hatter in Lexington, will be attended to by the public's humble servant.  
D. S. NORTON.  
Lexington, August 2, 1806.

We the subscribers being fully sensible of the advantages arising from having our wool prepared on the Carding machine about to be erected in this place by Mr. D. S. Norton, beg leave to recommend it to the Hatters throughout the country, as being of very great utility in the preparation of our wool—must request those of our customers that have been in the habit of breaking their wool for hatching, to decline it and bring it in unbroken.

Patterson Bain.  
John Lowry.  
G. Adams jr.  
John Adams.  
Jorah Brady.  
Sourbray & Montgomery.  
William Smith.

### TAVERN, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in Maysville, (Limestone) at the sign of the SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is commodious, the stable extensive, and both are furnished with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers and others, who may think proper to favor him with a call. He is provided with a large and convenient WARE HOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if not superior to any in the place. He will also make SALES upon COMMISSION, for those who may have any thing to transact in that way, which will be done, together with the charges for storage, upon the most reduced terms. He flatters himself, that from the experience he has had in mercantile transactions, attention to business, and a desire to be useful, to merit a part of the public patronage.  
SAML. JANUARY.

50,000 Dollars for 6 50!!

### NEW-YORK STATE LOTTERY, No. V.

For the promotion of Literature, and other purposes.  
To commence drawing on the second Tuesday in December, 1806, and 600 tickets to be drawn each day until the whole is concluded. Prizes payable 30 days after.  
The excellency of the present scheme is universally acknowledged to exceed any ever yet offered in the United States.  
The Capital Prizes are  
30,000 Dollars,  
20,000 Dollars,  
10,000 Dollars,  
5,000 Dollars,  
2,000 Dollars.  
Besides several of 1,000, 500, 200, 100, &c.  
The first 4000 blanks to be entitled to eight dollars each.  
The whole subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. In this scheme there is a possibility for one Ticket to draw 50,000 Dollars.—Notwithstanding the great number of Capital prizes in this lottery, there are less than two blanks to a prize.  
TICKETS & SHARES.  
FOR SALE AT  
G. & R. WAITE'S  
TRULY FORTUNATE LOTTERY OFFICES,  
No. 64 & No. 38, Maiden-Lane, New-York, At 6 and a half dollars, until the first of October, when they will advance to 7, and continue advancing as the drawing approaches. By enclosing Bank notes (post paid) to G. & R. WAITE, Tickets and Shares will be punctually returned by post, to any amount, and the earliest advice sent to adventurers of their success.—The public are requested to remark, that the drawing of the New-York Lotteries is managed in so correct a manner, as not to be subject to error. The time of drawing, and payment of prizes is punctual, and guaranteed by the State Legislature. Schemes at large enclosed with Tickets.—The many Capital Prizes sold by G. & R. W. in former Lotteries, (lists of which will be enclosed) it is presumed, will be an additional inducement to constant adventurers to purchase of them.  
New-York, Aug. 1806.

### LEXINGTON STEAM MILL COMPANY.

I WILL attend at Wilson's Inn, on Monday the 20th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. to receive proposals for furnishing the following articles, viz.  
8000 feet scantling, and timber,  
6200 feet flooring plank, (seasoned),  
15000 shingles,  
6200 feet sheeting plank,  
4000 feet other plank,  
500 lbs. nails.  
Laying 700 perch stone, including lime, gravel, attendance, &c.  
Carpenter's work of mill house.  
A preference will be given to such persons as will take shares in the company, if in other respects their terms are equal.  
S. THROCKMORTON.  
N. B. A meeting of the Stockholders in said company, will be held at Wilson's Inn afore said, at 4 o'clock the same day to choose three Managers and a Treasurer for one year.

TAKEN up by William Aldridge, living near the Big Bone Lick, in Boone County, one

**BLACK MARE,**  
nine years old—13 hands 3 inches high—has a spanish brand on the near thigh—her off fore foot white and the near hind foot grey—appraised to £. 10. Also one

**BAY FILLEY,**  
two years old past—14 hands high—branded thus C on each shoulder—some white on her near hind foot and some white in her forehead. Appraised to £. 15.

Elzeban Hume.  
August 30, 1806.

### FOR RENT OR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to rent the Tavern TRAVELLER'S HALL, for one year or a longer term, or to sell it for \$25,000 payable in the following way, viz.  
Cash paid down, \$4000  
Negroes, store goods, cordage, tobacco, salt, iron, or horses paid down, or approved indorsed notes at a short date, \$3000  
Land in the vicinity of Lexington, The balance in eight equal annual payments, with interest from the date, or four equal annual payments of half cash and half approved produce, with interest from the date, 1000  
\$17,000  
45 \$25,000

N. B. Any person who rents or purchases, may have the refusal of the furniture and stock of Liquors at a reasonable rate.  
Robert Bradley.  
Lexington, May 16, 1806.

### Just Received by WILKINS & TANNEHILL,

And now opening in the store formerly occupied by Charles Wilkins, opposite the court house, and for sale by the package, viz.  
10 bls. 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,  
10 — Jamaica Spirits,  
10 — Madeira L. P.,  
10 — Sherry,  
4 — Colemanar,  
4 — Port,  
8 — Pepper,  
10 — Brimstone,  
6 — Allum,  
15 — Copperas,  
10 — Ginger,  
10 — Mustard,  
8 — Chocolate,  
50 boxes Segars,  
1 case containing Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon,  
Logwood,  
10 boxes Young Hyson, } TEAS  
10 do Hyson Skin,  
35 bls. Coffee and Loaf Sugar,  
Raisins in kegs.  
The above articles will be disposed of at a moderate advance, by the barrel or package, for Cash or Negotiable Notes at 60 days.  
A supply of GROCERIES, &c. will be regularly received from Philadelphia which will enable us to furnish store keepers, or others, upon the lowest terms.  
W. & T.

### FOR SALE.

The Farm on which I live, CONSISTING of 160 and I believe for 10 acres; together with the crops of corn, wheat, hemp and flax, now on it, Cash, or unexceptionable notes negotiable in the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be received in payment. The title to said farm is unquestionable, its situation, quality, and conveniences are so generally known, that a more particular description is thought unnecessary. A general warranty deed will be made by  
Adam Goodlet.  
Cane run, Scott county, 7 miles }  
from Lexington & 3 1/2 from }  
Georgetown, Sep. 18, 1806.  
N. B. Sundry articles of household furniture may also be had with the above.

### JOSEPH GRAY,

HAS removed his Store to the stone house, opposite Samuel & George Trotter's, lately occupied by Messrs. Hart & Bartlett; and has just received, in addition to his former assortment, a very elegant supply of  
GOODS,  
which will be sold cheap for Cash.  
Lexington, March 5, 1806.

### SHORT NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are required to make immediate payment to Mr. Hiram Shaw, who is fully authorized to receive the same. A compliance with the above will save trouble and expense.  
John Lowry.  
Lexington, September 23, 1806.

### A HANDSOME SEAT FOR SALE.

36 Acres of first rate Land, lying on Boone's creek, Clarke county, about 11 miles east of Lexington, being part of the late Col. David Robinson's military Ryefield tract, about 60 acres cleared, and under tolerable good fence, with three never failing springs of excellent water, and stock water in abundance the season throughout; a good peach orchard, and two dwelling houses, with other cabins adjoining. Gentlemen willing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises.  
WM. ROBINSON JR.

### 20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on the head of Jeffamine creek in Jeffamine county, on the 23d of June, a negro man named PETER, about 43 or 44 years of age, slender made, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of an uncommon brisk, lively walk, rather of a down look when spoken to. I will give ten dollars if taken in the state, & all reasonable charges if delivered to me; or if taken out of the state twenty dollars and all reasonable charges.  
James Cogger.  
July 9, 1806. tf. pd. 3s.

### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber in Lexington, about the first of June last, a bright bay Gelding, six or seven years old, about fifteen hands one inch high, blind of one eye, (the eye is sunk) with a long switch tail, shod all round, no brand that I recollect. The above reward to be paid on the delivery of the horse to me in Lexington, or by giving such information as will enable me to get him again, and all reasonable charges paid by me.  
Jas. BEATTY.  
August, 19, 1806. tf.

### LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firms of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be immediately instituted.  
J. Jordan jr.  
N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP, and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.  
J. J.  
Lexington, January 28, 1805, tf.

### VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.  
500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunhams-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.  
1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.  
5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.  
4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Clinch Bevoorth.  
3332 2-3 acres, Mafon county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.  
1200 acres, Mafon county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M. Millin.  
1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.  
325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.  
116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on that tract are considerable improvements.  
A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.  
An Inn and Out Lot in said town.  
Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.  
The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had. For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)  
JOHN JORDAN Jun.  
Lexington Kentucky,  
January 13, 1803.

### TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

Elegance combined with Utility, in  
Willis's New Fashioned  
SHOES.

In ancient times the bards foretold, The rhyming trade would never grow old— 'Tis true in these more modern times, Mechanics manufacture rymes; Murphy and Shaw have try'd their part To imitate the rhyming art, And WILLIS in these rhyming times Must surely weave a web of rhymes. Ladies here I beg to mention, (Claimants of his first attention) Hand some shoes in every part, Is Willis's master piece of art— He shoes does make, which Queens might handle,  
The neatly plain, the brilliant spangle, Improves new fashions as they rise, And makes some spangled shoes with ties, Colback boots, and fair tops too, Made neater here than any shoe, All sorts and sizes well assorted, Made of leather, the best imported, And now to tell you where he lives, And strict attention there he gives, To orders sent both far and near, He'll fit you well you need not fear: Main street, next door to neighbor Noel, Those who know this, possess a jewel; But not to make description fainter, 'Tis opposite Mentelle the painter; Adjoining the shop of Aaron Woodruff, Who makes you shoes quite good enough. To tell you this, my mind did labor Who'd not be friendly with a neighbor. If ladies send a pattern shoe, He'll make them neatly to fit you. Believing this the best expedient, He now remains their most obedient.  
RICHARD WILLIS,  
Two or three Apprentices will be taken to the above business.  
Lexington August 18, 1806.

### DOCTOR BARRY,

WILL practise Medicine and Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity. His shop is kept at Maj. Boyd's in the room formerly occupied as a post office.  
Lexington, 15th September, 1806.